

TRIANGLE FIGHT ON

REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS
FOLLOWING EXAMPLE OF
THE PROGRESSIVES.

START IN CAMPAIGN OF 1914

Opening of Democratic Headquarters
Delayed Until Wilson Makes His
Appointments—G. O. P. Leaders
Still Hope for Amalgamation.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington.—Beginning not later than the first week in April, the campaigns of three parties for the control of the next house of representatives will be in full progress. There will be no halting, it is promised, at the time of the 1914 elections, for it is the intention of the three political organizations to keep up the fight till the successor to Woodrow Wilson is chosen in 1916.

At the time the plans of the Progressive party and the details of its campaign beginnings recently it was intimated that the Democrats and the Republicans might be heard from in a few days. Now it is fully assured that the Democratic and the Republican parties are to follow the early example of the Progressive party in starting its campaign, and each of the older parties hopes that it may profit thereby.

The Republican leaders have just announced that headquarters shortly will be opened in the city of Washington and that the endeavor will be to "readjust matters" and to put the organization into fighting condition for the battle of 1914.

The Democrats have not yet made public announcement, but their correspondent is able to give their plans. The Democratic national committee will be called to meet in Washington just prior to the inauguration of President-elect Wilson. While here the members of the committee, after a conference with Mr. Wilson, will appoint four or five men to act as leaders of a campaign which shall be continuous from now until the presidential election of 1916, the first 18 months to be given over largely to efforts to make sure that in 1914 the party shall re-grip its present majority in the house of representatives.

The Democrats intend to have their headquarters in New York, but already they are planning to have an auxiliary office in Washington for the purpose of giving immediate and direct publicity to such national legislative action as they think will appeal to the people in behalf of continued Democratic rule.

Wait for Wilson Appointments.

It is known that the Democrats would like to open headquarters at once, but they are held from so doing by a curious and interesting fact. They do not know what men Mr. Wilson intends to appoint to office. It is impossible for the Democrats today to ask any man of political prominence and of known campaigning strength to agree to take the post of campaign leader. There are four or five men who are looked upon by their party colleagues as eminently fit in a militant and strategic way to meet the leaders of Progressivism and Republicanism in the field, but the fear, or if not fear the belief, is that most of these men will be given government places by Mr. Wilson, which will keep them from giving anything but counsel to the chiefs of the active political organization.

The Republicans closed their Washington office some time ago and it was thought that it might not be reopened for a long time, but the leaders of the party realized that the closing of the office might be construed as an act of hopelessness. Militant counsel has prevailed and the Republicans are to get into the triangular fight which many of them hope, if only a few of them believe, may lose its angles before long, the field becoming a scene of battle with two lines of fighting men opposing each other. That is, the Republicans continue to hope that some sort of an arrangement can be made by which the Progressives can be brought back into the ranks.

The Republican leaders who talk with the Progressive leaders are convinced that there is no hope of any such amalgamation unless the surrender comes from Republicanism. The Progressives' campaign already is on. Progressive political clubs, Progressive service clubs and Progressive social clubs are in process of forming all over the United States.

Framing Tariff Bills.

The Democratic majority of the ways and means committee is just starting at the work of framing the tariff bills which will be introduced at the extra session. When congress gets together again there will be some new members of the ways and means committee, and of course they will be consulted about the bills, prepared by their brethren of longer service, but the majority of the present committee will be the prevailing majority of the next committee, and so the bills which are now being framed unquestionably will be the ones to be introduced at the next session.

The hearings granted to the exporters, importers and manufacturers of the country by the ways and means committee were ended Friday night, January 31. The committee took a few days' rest before starting

on the work of framing the bills. One thing can be said for the members: They certainly gave the ear of attention to everybody who cared to open his mouth to speak for or against any schedule.

It seems now that the net results of the hearings will be that the Underwood bills of the last session, virtually in the form in which they were then presented, again will be given to the house for sanction, and later will be sent to the senate to run a course of tariff and free trade criticism. It is said by men in congress, Democrats and Republicans, that Mr. Underwood expects his bills after the senate has considered them will come back to him considerably disfigured.

Much Depends on Wilson.

The bills will be passed by the house unquestionably almost as Mr. Underwood, in behalf of his committee, presents them, and just how much punishment they will undergo at the hands of the senate Democratic conservatives, aided perhaps by some of the high tariff Republicans, depends probably largely upon how staunch a supporter Woodrow Wilson will be to the house bills in their original form. Democrats say that the president-elect can save the measures virtually as they pass the house if he chooses to interpose a violent defense.

The wool bill which will go over to the senate probably will be the wool bill of last session. The house measure, however, was not the one which was vetoed by President Taft. Some of the Progressive-Republicans in the senate antagonized the bill in its presented form and were aided in their antagonism by some of the Democratic senators who thought Mr. Underwood's bill made cuts in the rates which were too deep. The president therefore, did not veto Mr. Underwood's bill. He vetoed what may be called the senate bill, and if the senate at the extra session shall insist upon a compromise, Mr. Wilson may be called upon to sign a wool bill which will be called by the name of Underwood, but will bear the secret mark of some senator who succeeded in effecting a compromise.

Rockefeller Plan Favored.

It seems to be the general belief in Washington that the senate will pass and the president will sign the bill recently sanctioned by the house of representatives for the incorporation of what is known as the Rockefeller Foundation. There was opposition to the incorporation of the Rockefeller institutional foundation and it was thought at one time that the representatives would fail to sanction it, but a change suddenly came over their temper and the bill went through by an entirely unexpected majority. It is now for the senate and the president to act.

As the country knows, Mr. Rockefeller wants the national legislature to incorporate this foundation which he has established in order that it may do its work with the government sanction back of its endeavor. The proponents of incorporation say that the good which will come from the expenditure of Mr. Rockefeller's millions along the proposed lines cannot be measured. They say that the government is not committed to anything except an act of incorporation and that there can be no real opposition except that which is based on what they call false sentiment. There are other views on this question of the falsity of sentiment, but inasmuch as the measure has been approved by a house which supposedly was hostile, it seems likely that the senate, supposedly less hostile, will give its sanction and that Mr. Taft will give his signature.

Crusade Against Hookworm.

The moment that the Rockefeller Foundation bill becomes a law, the incorporators will announce the entrance upon a field of labor which, they say, is fully understood by the lawmakers today, would furnish a powerful argument for the proposed incorporation. The Rockefeller money is to be used in part for a world-wide crusade against the hookworm disease. The Rockefeller sanitary commission has prepared for the crusade and it is said that the only thing now lacking to make the work a success is the assurance of that prestige in foreign countries which nothing can give except incorporation papers sanctioned by the congress and the president of the United States.

The Rockefeller sanitary commission has been co-operating with the department of state to the extent of communicating with the American representatives in all foreign countries asking for information on the hookworm subject. Letters also have been written to physicians and public health authorities in foreign lands and the reports received have been supplemented by reference to the material on file in the surgeon general's office in Washington.

This preliminary inquiry has shown that the hookworm infection is widespread in forty-six foreign countries, including an area of 14,464,158 square miles and 919,858,158 inhabitants. The countries include Italy, India, Algeria, British East Africa, Egypt, Tunis, Panama, Peru and most of the South American republics. Wales, Germany, The Netherlands, Belgium, France and Spain are affected with the hookworm disease, but the trouble is almost wholly confined to the mining industries.

The claim is that if Mr. Rockefeller be allowed to use his money to the fullest extent of service in the eradication of the hookworm disease, something like 50 per cent. of added energy and efficiency in all working lines will be the result, to say nothing of the improvement in health of millions of people; which means also improvement in happiness.

MADERO IS WARNED

PRESIDENT TAFT SENDS EXECUTIVE OF MEXICO A CURT MESSAGE.

DEMANDS END OF REVOLUTION

Washington Chief Also Asserts the Lieutenant in This Country Requests End of "Dangerous Situation"—Battle Is Still On in Capital.

Washington, Feb. 18.—A curt note of warning in reply to Madero's appeal that the United States keep "hands off" of Mexico was telegraphed by President Taft. It passed on the wires news that the battle in the Mexican capital had been renewed and was being waged as hotly as ever in this, its ninth day. President Taft's message follows:

"From your excellency's telegram, which reached me the 14th, it appeared that your excellency was somewhat misinformed as to the policy of the United States toward Mexico, which has been uniform for two years, or as to the naval or other measures thus far taken, which are measures of natural precaution. The ambassador telegraphed that when you were good enough to show him your telegram to me he pointed out this fact.

"Your excellency must, therefore, be aware that the reports which appear to have reached you that orders have already been given to land forces were inaccurate.

"The ambassador, who is fully informed, is nevertheless again instructed to afford you any desired information. Fresh assurances of friendship to Mexico are unnecessary after two years of proof of patience and good will.

"In view of the special friendship and relations between the two countries I cannot too strongly impress upon your excellency the vital importance of early establishment of that real peace and order which this government has so long hoped to see, both because American citizens and their property must be protected and respected and also because this nation sympathizes deeply with the afflictions of the Mexican people.

"In reciprocating the anxiety shown by your excellency's message, I feel it my duty to add sincerely and without reserve that the course of events during the last two years, culminating in the present most dangerous situation, creates in this country extreme pessimism and the conviction that the present paramount duty is the prompt relief of the situation.

"WILLIAM H. TAFT."

The telegram was given out by Secretary Knox as soon as he had been informed of its presentation to the Mexican president.

Censorship Causes Suspense.

Mexico City was virtually cut off from the outside world by the imposition of an iron censorship. With no direct news dispatches from there, and only one official dispatch from Ambassador Wilson, which simply said fighting had been resumed and that the armistice had been broken, President Taft and officials waited in suspense.

The first dispatches filtered down from Mexico City to Vera Cruz and said hostilities were resumed.

Madero telegraphed close friends in Washington that he "expected definite results very soon." Those dispatches came through promptly.

The Mexican embassy declared that no dispatches whatever had been received there and that it was depending on press dispatches for its information of the fighting in Mexico City.

Hard to Obtain Troop Ships.

The army has gone as far as it can under present arrangements for a possible troop movement to Mexico. The plan to send an expeditionary force from Galveston has been confronted with some difficulties in securing merchant ships.

The quartermaster general has an opportunity to get some cattle-ships, but it would take a week to fit them out. It may be finally decided to send some of the transports at Newport News around to Galveston.

Meanwhile, with the army practically marking time, and the navy standing by, officials waited in suspense for news of the stirring events which are believed to be taking place behind the veil at Mexico City.

Disturbed by Censorship.

It is known that the thing which President Taft and the cabinet now regard with most concern is the maintenance of communication with Mexico City, or any attempt on the part of the Madero government to put a censorship on dispatches to this government.

The isolation of the United States embassy and foreigners would be one of the first things to force the landing of troops on Mexican soil at this juncture.

Earliest dispatches to the state department were largely confirmatory of earlier reports, and officials were watching the resumption of the battle in Mexico City anxiously.

FOUR KILLED IN LABOR RIOT

Troops Are Being Rushed to Maryville, La., to Quell Disturbance at Lumber Mills.

Baton Rouge, La., Feb. 18.—Troops are being hurried to Maryville, in the southwestern part of the state, where four men were killed and 34 injured in a labor riot. The outbreak is a sequel to the trouble in the nearby lumber mills at Grabow last fall.

VOLUNTEERS IN RANKS OF SUFFRAGETTE ARMY

"General" Jones and Enthusiasts Joined by Recruits When "Hike" Is Resumed From Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Feb. 18.—The little "army" of suffragettes which arrived here and resumed its journey toward Washington includes eight women in addition to the commander, "General" Rosalie Jones, who have walked the entire distance from New York. They are: "Colonel" Ida Craft, "Corporal" Martha Klatschen, Miss Elizabeth Aldrich, Mrs. John Boldt, Miss Phoebe Hawn, Mrs. George Wend, Miss Constance Leupp and Miss Minerva Crowell.

Miss Elizabeth Freeman, one of whose distinctions is jail sentences in England and America, rode most of the day in the "gospel wagon."

Mrs. Olive Schultz, official scout, and Mrs. Mary Baird, who succumbed to the rigors of the Metuchen-Princeton forced march of 27 miles, were in the scout car, bringing the total number of women still with the little cavalcade up to 12, exclusive of "war correspondents," who number nearly a half hundred.

When the band, refreshed by a night's rest, started on its journey for Chester, 14 miles away, several new recruits went along, including Miss Helene Bergmark of Marble, Colo.; Mrs. W. B. Rulon, Mrs. W. T. Williams of this city, and Miss Virginia Patchke of Lebanon, Pa. Mrs. Williams, while a resident of Wyoming, voted for President McKinley.

MARSH MURDER TRIAL IS ON

Californian Accused as Slayer of Massachusetts Soap Maker—100 to Testify.

Salem, Mass., Feb. 18.—Several persons who had known the prisoner at his home in Stockton, Cal., were here when the trial of William A. Dorr, accused of the murder of George E. Marsh, a wealthy soap manufacturer of Lynn, was opened.

The body of Marsh was found by the roadside near Lynn on the morning of April 12, 1912. He had been shot to death the night before.

Marsh was seventy-six years old and a widower. The alleged motive of the crime, as set forth by the prosecutor, involves a legacy of \$100,000 which the late James Marsh of Stockton, it is claimed, left in trust to the murdered man, his brother, for Orpha Marsh, an aunt of Dorr. Dorr made his home with his aunt and it was she who gave him up to the police.

The state contends that Dorr came east and for several days before Marsh was killed lived under an assumed name in Lynn. Judge Joseph F. Quinn presides. More than 100 witnesses have been summoned.

LIGHTHOUSE FOR THE BLIND

Taft Will Open New York Refuge on February 22 for Those Who Cannot See.

New York, Feb. 18.—On Washington's birthday President Taft will formally open the new "lighthouse," which the New York Association for the Blind has just completed in East Fifty-ninth street, this city.

This building, which is both a clubhouse and a settlement for the blind, has been fashioned on the basis of experiments made in all parts of the world for the comfort of those who cannot see.

Joseph H. Choate will preside. When the president arrives at the "lighthouse" a delegation of blind boy scouts will meet him and serve as his escort to the seat of honor.

TO PROMOTE SOCIAL CENTERS

Russell Sage Workers Start Movement to Utilize School Buildings After Hours.

New York, Feb. 18.—The Russell Sage Foundation, through its department of recreation, has sent letters to the heads of the several state federations of women's clubs, urging them to begin campaigns at once to secure legislation authorizing the use of public schools for social centers. Miss Margaret Woodrow Wilson, daughter of President-Elect Wilson, is interested in the movement, and is assisting in the preliminary work to secure the use of all public school buildings after school hours.

BRYCE TALKS TO CLERGY

British Ambassador Principal Speaker at Luncheon Given by the New York Federation of Churches.

New York, Feb. 18.—James Bryce, the British ambassador, was the guest of honor and the principal speaker at a luncheon given here by the clerical conference of the New York Federation of Churches. All Protestant denominations were represented at the gathering, as well as ministers of the Roman Catholic church and a number of rabbis. Mr. Bryce delivered his parting words to the religious forces of the city and touched upon matters of interest concerning morality and religion in England and the United States.

Thinks Mother Burglar; Shoots Her. San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 18.—Mrs. Marie Henderson, former wife of W. J. Henderson, musical critic of the New York Sun, was accidentally shot here by her daughter, Mrs. F. H. Petrie, who thought her mother was a burglar. The wound was slight.

CRETE IS ABANDONED

POWERS SURRENDER ISLAND TO GREEKS—LATTER'S FLAG IS HOISTED.

TURKS DEFEAT MONTENEGRO

Latter Lose 3,000 Troops in Futile Attack Upon Sultan's Soldiers on the Heights Dominating Fortress of Scutari.

London, Feb. 18.—Turkish soldiers on Monday attempted to assassinate and succeeded in badly wounding Enver Bey, the young Turk leader.

Athens, Feb. 18.—The protecting powers, Great Britain, Russia, France and Italy, evacuated the island of Crete Sunday and the Greek flag was hoisted amid enthusiastic demonstrations by the Cretans.

Vienna, Feb. 18.—That relations between Austria-Hungary and Russia are at a dangerous tension was indicated by an alarmist editorial published by the Reichspost, organ of the Austro-Hungarian heir-apparent, Archduke Franz Ferdinand.

The writer declared the days of the conferences of ambassadors of the powers in London were numbered, "as the differences between Russia and Austria-Hungary on Albanian questions are far too great to be bridged over by such means." He added that the London conferences could be expected to succeed in what Prince Hohenzollern-Waldenburg-Schillingsfuerst failed to achieve when he carried an autograph letter from Emperor Francis Joseph to Emperor Nicholas.

London, Feb. 18.—Montenegrins lost 3,000 men in a futile attack February 13 against the Turks on the heights of Taraboch and Birditza, dominating the fortress of Scutari, says a dispatch from Constantinople Sunday.

Montenegro has inflamed affairs by making another appeal for Russian support.

IMPORTANT NEWS ITEMS

Charleston, W. Va., Feb. 15.—Col. William Seymour Edwards, candidate for United States senator, was arrested here Thursday on a warrant issued by Justice Marion Gilchrist, charged with bribing Delegate S. U. G. Rhodes, one of the five men arrested February 12. Edwards furnished bonds.

Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 14.—Sensational charges are contained in an anti-trust suit for the dissolution of the Cleveland Stone company and its subsidiaries filed here Wednesday by order of Attorney General Wickersham. To acquire monopoly in the building piling, curbing and grindstone business, the "stone trust" is charged with influencing architects "by a money consideration or by conferring favors" to specify its stone in their building plans.

Denver, Colo., Feb. 18.—Mayor Henry J. Arnold removed George Creel from the position of police commissioner Saturday, after hearing of the charges filed against Creel when he was suspended two weeks ago.

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 17.—Their faces singed with powder and their uniforms perforated by revolver bullets, two policemen managed to arrest three members of a band of five alleged automobile bandits Friday.

HONOR "UNCLE JOE" CANNON

President Taft and Other Notables Attend Banquet Given to the Veteran Ex-Speaker.

Washington, Feb. 17.—"Uncle Joe" Cannon of Illinois, former speaker of the house, was the guest of honor at a big farewell banquet Saturday night, given by members of the senate and house and others in public life. After nearly forty years of service in the house, Mr. Cannon goes out in March.

President Taft attended the banquet, and delivered a speech. Other men high in public life spoke also, and a feature of the evening was a "stunt" by the newspaper correspondents who have "covered" the veteran member from Illinois for years.

ADMITS HE KILLED DETECTIVE

Chicago Bandit Makes Full Confession of Crimes and Is Promised His Life Shall Be Spared.

Chicago, Feb. 17.—Robert Webb, the captive bandit, confessed to State's Attorney Maclay Hoyne that he is the slayer of Detective Peter M. Hart. He also confessed his part in the automobile bandit raids, revealing the strong organization that existed and implicating business men as among his confederates. Many arrests will follow Webb's confession. In return for his confession the death penalty will not be demanded. State's Attorney Hoyne will consent to imprisonment for life as Webb's punishment.

O'Rourke Wins Damage Suit.

London, Feb. 17.—The king's branch division of the high court Friday awarded Thomas O'Rourke, the boxing promoter, \$250 in his suit for damages against the proprietors of Boxing, a sporting publication.

Nat Goodwin Loses Auto Suit.

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 17.—A. C. Harrington, a Santa Monica grocer, who sued Nat Goodwin, the actor, for \$10,000, was awarded \$1,000 Friday. Goodwin's automobile ran the grocer down some time ago.

Temperance

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

AFTER YOUR BOY AND MINE

Wolf of Strong Drink Is Crouching Beside Cradle of Sleeping Blue-Eyed Darling.

"The liquor people are after your boy and mine, and you cannot settle this question on the principle of high or low license. It is a principle that does not settle anything by the standard of right and wrong and until it is settled this way the liquor people will continue to be after you, after your boys and girls and after mine. And I want to say to you fathers and mothers, that you have not in your midst tonight a single cradle wherein is sleeping a blue-eyed darling, but that beside that cradle is crouching the wolf of strong drink, said Judge J. C. McWhorter of West Virginia in a recent speech. "You have not a child that runs romping and playing, but that over it hovers the vulture of the saloon. You cannot send one of your children upon an errand upon the street tonight, but that the serpent of strong drink is following upon his trail. From out the shadows and darkness all about you, there is reaching the gaunt and bony hand of the saloon after your boys and girls, and the saloon must have these boys and girls for the money it pays the state, or go out of business. The question is whether you want to supply the children or whether you want somebody else to supply them."

LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN NIGERIA

Women Have Become So Degraded That They Pawn Their Children to Get Gin.

One of the saddest facts in connection with the liquor traffic is that said traffic is destroying the work of all the foreign missionary organizations of the world. It was the writer's privilege to be in London July 11, 1911, when a delegation of one hundred missionary representatives laid the matter before the British cabinet, requesting the British government to call a conference of the world powers in regard to Africa. Bishop Tugwell, a bishop of the Church of England, whose diocese is northern and southern Nigeria, said: "The women have become so degraded that they pawn their children to get gin."

The conference of world powers was called January, 1912. England, Germany and one or two other powers were willing to stop this destruction of missionary work, but France and Belgium and Holland refused to stop the sale to the natives.—Hervey Wood in the National Advocate.

WORKINGMAN AND SALOON

Total Abstinence Has Preference Because He Can Be Relied Upon to Be at His Work.

I have worked in the factories, mills and mines of this country for many long years, and have seen the effect of the liquor traffic upon the security of the workingman's employment. In all legitimate occupations, the total abstinence has the preference, for he can be relied upon to be at his work when he is expected, and not spend one-third or one-half of the first part of each week in getting over the influences of a drunken carousal. The railroad companies will not employ an engineer or a conductor that frequents the saloon, and in many other industrial walks the same rule obtains. Everyone backs such corporations up in this stand, and the workingmen are beginning to realize what such a practice means to them. When they fully appreciate the situation, there will be an absolute end to the liquor traffic.

IS IT RIGHT?

Is it right to build churches to save men, and at the same time license shops that destroy men?

Is it right to license a man to sell that which will make a man drunk, and then punish the man for being drunk?

Is it right to license a man to make paupers, and then to tax sober men to take care of them?

Is it right to license a saloon to teach vice and then to tax people for schools to teach virtue?

Is it right to derive a revenue out of a traffic which no decent man defends?

Is it right to teach your boy to be honest, and then vote to license a place where he may be taught to gamble?

Is it right to take care of your own boy, and vote to license a place which will ruin your neighbor's boy?

Is it right to preach justice and charity, and then vote to license a thing, which robs the widows and orphans of their bread?—Exchange.

No Government Bar.

The Canadian government, following the lead of the United States, recently prohibited the sale of intoxicating liquors in the army canteens. The liquor dealers have been making subtle attempts to restore the army groceries, but Colonel Hughes, minister of militia, has put a quietus on the movement, stating that the "government will not act as bartender to serve drinks to fellows who are foolish enough to be addicted to the habit."